2.1 Bestimmen Sie die ersten Ableitungen der Funktionen

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

(b)
$$f(x) = \arcsin(x)$$

(c)
$$f(x) = \sec(x)$$

(d)
$$f(x) = x^x$$

$$(x)$$
 $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

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$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{1} (x)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} (x - x^{2})^{\frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} - 1}{2}} \cdot (0 - 2x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x - x^{2})^{\frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} - 1}{2}} \cdot (-2x)$$

$$L = \frac{\Lambda}{\cos(\lambda)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin(x))}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arccos(x))}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(-\sin(x))}{\cos^2(x)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \tan(x)$$

$$= \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \cdot \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

$$f(x) = \chi \cdot ((n(x) + 1))$$

specially Tunktionen

$$(x^{n})' = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

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$$(x^{n})' = x^{n}$$

$$(\alpha^{\times})^{\prime} = \alpha^{\times} \cdot (n(\alpha))$$